

**International convention for the regulation of whaling**

Done: Washington December 2, 1946

Opened For Signature:

Entry into Force: November 10, 1948

Former Parties to the Convention:

Canada withdrawal effective June 30, 1982.

Egypt withdrawal effective June 30, 1989.

Greece withdrawal effective June 30, 2013.

Guatemala withdrawal effective June 30, 2017.

Jamaica withdrawal effective on June 30, 1984.

Japan withdrawal effective on June 30, 2019.

Mauritius withdrawal effective on June 30, 1988.

Philippines withdrawal effective on June 30, 1988.

Seychelles withdrawal effective on June 30, 1995.

Venezuela withdrawal effective on June 30, 1999.

**Legend:** (no mark) = ratification; **a**= accession; **d**= succession; **c** = acceptance; **p** = approval; **h**=adherence

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		EIF date	Note
Antigua and Barbuda		July 21, 1982	<b>h</b>	July 21, 1982	
Argentina	December 2, 1946	May 18, 1960		May 18, 1960	1
Australia	December 2, 1946	December 1, 1947		November 10, 1948	2
Austria		May 20, 1994	<b>h</b>	May 20, 1994	
Belgium		July 14, 2004	<b>h</b>	July 14, 2004	
Belize		June 17, 2003	<b>h</b>	June 17, 2003	
Benin		April 26, 2002	<b>h</b>	April 26, 2002	
Brazil		January 4, 1974	<b>h</b>	January 4, 1974	3
Bulgaria		August 10, 2009	<b>h</b>	August 10, 2009	
Cambodia		June 1, 2006	<b>h</b>	June 1, 2006	
Cameroon		June 14, 2005	<b>h</b>	June 14, 2005	
Chile	December 2, 1946	July 6, 1979		July 6, 1979	4

China, People`s Republic of		September 24, 1980	<b>h</b>	September 24, 1980	5
Colombia		March 22, 2011	<b>h</b>	March 22, 2011	
Congo, Republic of		May 29, 2008	<b>h</b>	May 29, 2008	
Costa Rica		July 24, 1981	<b>h</b>	July 24, 1981	
Cote d`Ivoire		July 8, 2004	<b>h</b>	July 8, 2004	
Croatia		January 10, 2007	<b>h</b>	January 10, 2007	
Cyprus		February 26, 2007	<b>h</b>	February 26, 2007	
Czech Republic		January 24, 2005	<b>h</b>	January 24, 2005	
Denmark	December 2, 1946	May 23, 1950		May 23, 1950	
Dominica		June 18, 1992	<b>h</b>	June 18, 1992	
Dominican Republic		July 30, 2009	<b>h</b>	July 30, 2009	
Ecuador		May 10, 2007	<b>h</b>	May 10, 2007	
Egypt		September 18, 1981	<b>w</b>	September 18, 1981	
Eritrea		October 10, 2007	<b>h</b>	October 10, 2007	
Estonia		January 7, 2009	<b>h</b>	January 7, 2009	
Finland		February 23, 1983	<b>h</b>	February 23, 1983	6
France	December 2, 1946	December 3, 1948		December 3, 1948	7
Gabon		May 8, 2002	<b>h</b>	May 8, 2002	
Gambia		May 17, 2005	<b>h</b>	May 17, 2005	
Germany		July 2, 1982		July 2, 1982	8
Ghana		July 17, 2009	<b>h</b>	July 17, 2009	
Grenada		April 7, 1993	<b>h</b>	April 7, 1993	
Guinea		June 21, 2000	<b>h</b>	June 21, 2000	
Guinea-Bissau		May 29, 2007	<b>h</b>	May 29, 2007	
Hungary		June 1, 2004	<b>h</b>	June 1, 2004	
Iceland		October 10, 2002	<b>h</b>	October 10, 2002	9
India		March 9, 1981	<b>h</b>	March 9, 1981	
Ireland		January 2, 1985	<b>h</b>	January 2, 1985	
Israel		June 7, 2006	<b>h</b>	June 7, 2006	
Italy		February 12, 1998	<b>h</b>	February 12, 1998	10
Jamaica		July 15, 1981	<b>w</b>	July 15, 1951	
Kenya		December 2, 1981	<b>h</b>	December 2, 1981	
Kiribati		December 28, 2004	<b>h</b>	December 28, 2004	
Korea, Republic of		December 29, 1978	<b>h</b>	December 29, 1978	

Laos		May 22, 2007	<b>h</b>	May 22, 2007	
Liberia		August 10, 2018	<b>h</b>	August 10, 2018	
Lithuania		November 25, 2008	<b>h</b>	November 25, 2008	
Luxembourg		June 10, 2005	<b>h</b>	June 10, 2005	
Mali		August 17, 2004	<b>h</b>	August 17, 2004	
Marshall Islands		June 1, 2006	<b>h</b>	June 1, 2006	
Mauritania		December 23, 2003	<b>h</b>	December 23, 2003	
Mauritius		June 17, 1983	<b>w</b>	June 17, 1983	
Mexico		June 30, 1949	<b>h</b>	June 30, 1949	12
Monaco		March 15, 1982	<b>h</b>	March 15, 1982	13
Mongolia		May 16, 2002	<b>h</b>	May 16, 2002	
Morocco		February 12, 2001	<b>h</b>	February 12, 2001	
Nauru		June 15, 2005	<b>h</b>	June 15, 2005	
Netherlands	December 2, 1946	June 14, 1977	<b>h</b>	June 14, 1977	14
New Zealand	December 2, 1949	June 15, 1976	<b>h</b>	June 15, 1976	15
Nicaragua		June 5, 2003	<b>h</b>	June 5, 2003	
Norway	December 2, 1946	September 23, 1960	<b>h</b>	September 23, 1960	16
Oman		July 15, 1980	<b>h</b>	July 15, 1980	
Palau		May 8, 2002	<b>h</b>	May 8, 2002	
Panama		June 12, 2001	<b>h</b>	June 12, 2001	
Peru	December 2, 1946	June 18, 1979	<b>h</b>	June 18, 1979	17
Philippines		August 10, 1981	<b>w</b>	August 10, 1981	
Poland		April 17, 2009	<b>h</b>	April 17, 2009	
Portugal		May 14, 2002	<b>h</b>	May 14, 2002	18
Romania		April 9, 2008	<b>h</b>	April 9, 2008	
Russia	December 2, 1946	September 11, 1948		November 10, 1948	19
Saint Kitts and Nevis		June 24, 1992	<b>h</b>	June 24, 1992	
Saint Lucia		June 29, 1981	<b>h</b>	June 29, 1981	
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines		July 22, 1981	<b>h</b>	July 22, 1981	
San Marino		April 16, 2002	<b>h</b>	April 16, 2002	20
Sao Tome and Principe		May 18, 2018	<b>h</b>	May 18, 2018	
Senegal		July 15, 1982	<b>h</b>	July 15, 1982	
Seychelles		March 19, 1979	<b>w</b>	March 19, 1979	
Slovak Republic		March 22, 2005	<b>h</b>	March 22, 2005	

Slovenia		September 20, 2006	<b>h</b>	September 20, 2006	
Solomon Islands		May 10, 1993		May 10, 1993	21
South Africa	December 2, 1946	May 5, 1948		November 10, 1948	
Spain		July 6, 1979	<b>h</b>	July 6, 1979	
Suriname		July 14, 2004	<b>h</b>	July 14, 2004	
Sweden		June 15, 1979	<b>h</b>	June 15, 1979	22
Switzerland		May 29, 1980	<b>h</b>	May 29, 1980	
Tanzania		June 23, 2008	<b>h</b>	June 23, 2008	
Togo		June 15, 2005	<b>h</b>	June 15, 2005	
Tuvalu		June 30, 2004	<b>h</b>	June 30, 2004	
United Kingdom	December 2, 1946	June 17, 1947		November 10, 1948	23
United States	December 2, 1946	July 18, 1947		November 10, 1948	24
Uruguay		September 27, 2007	<b>h</b>	September 27, 2007	

<sup>1</sup> (a) The Argentine instrument of ratification contains the following statement designated as a reservation: "Se deja expresa constancia de que si otra Parte Contratante, de acuerdo con los términos del artículo I, inciso 2 y el artículo IX, inciso 1, 3 y 4, de la Convención referida; y el artículo I?, punto b), del Reglamento adjunto a la misma, o disposiciones concordantes, extendiera la aplicación de la Convención o del Reglamento a territorios que pertenecen a la Soberanía de la República Argentina tales como las islas Malvinas, islas Georgias del Sud, islas Sandwich del Sud y el Sector Antártico Argentino, tal extensión en nada afectara sus derechos."

(b) The British Ambassador informed the Secretary of State by a note dated August 12, 1960, as follows: "The [Argentine] instrument contained a statement, designated as a reservation, which refers to the Falkland Islands under the incorrect designation 'Islas Malvinas' and to alleged Argentine sovereignty over these islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies, including South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

"Her Majesty's Ambassador has been instructed to request the United States Government to inform all Contracting Governments that the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies are, and remain, under the sovereignty of Her Majesty; and that Her Majesty's Government do not admit the claim of the Argentine Government to sovereignty over any part of these territories."

(c) The Secretary of State informed the Argentine Ambassador by a note dated September 14, 1960, as follows:

"My Government wishes to point out, as it has on previous occasions, that it does not recognize any of the claims of sovereignty which have been asserted over territory in Antarctica and that it reserves all of the rights of the United States of America with respect to the area."

(d) With reference to the views expressed in the British Ambassador's note dated August 12, 1960, to the Secretary of State, the Secretary informed the British Chargé d'Affaires ad interim by a note dated October 6, 1960, as follows:

"In as much as it is understood that the Government of the United Kingdom considers the 'Falkland Islands Dependencies' to include a portion of Antarctica, the Secretary of State wishes to point out, as has been done by his Government on previous occasions, that the Government of the United States of America does not recognize any of the claims of sovereignty which have been asserted over territory in Antarctica and that it reserves all of the rights of the United States of America with respect to the area."

By note dated February 6, 2003, and received on that same date, Argentina objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.

- <sup>2</sup> By note dated February 5, 2003, and received on that same date, Australia objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.
- <sup>3</sup> By note dated January 31, 2003, and received on February 5, 2003, Brazil objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.
- <sup>4</sup> Ratification by Chile includes the reservation that none of the provisions of the Convention could affect or restrict the sovereign rights of Chile in its Maritime Zone of 200 miles.

By note dated May 6, 2003, and received on May 23, 2003, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chile objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence of October 10, 2002. The objection by Chile reads in relevant part as follows: "The Government of Chile would like to express its objection with respect to the . . . reservation, declaring that it constitutes an untimely presentation of an amendment to the Schedule or Annex of the Convention approved by the International Whaling Commission in 1986, which is inadmissible." [Non-official translation provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile]

- <sup>5</sup> The notification of adherence by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains a declaration, the text of which, in translation, reads as follows:  
". . . the Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the recognition of and application to accede to the above Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China."
- <sup>6</sup> By note dated May 15, 2003, and received on May 30, 2003, the Government of Finland objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.
- <sup>7</sup> By note dated December 13, 2002, and received on January 7, 2003, France objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.
- <sup>8</sup> Adherence by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany accompanied by a Declaration that the convention and protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

By note dated February 3, 2003, and received on that same date, Germany objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.

- <sup>9</sup> On June 8, 2001, Iceland deposited an instrument of adherence to the Whaling Convention and the 1956 Protocol thereto which contains a reservation to Paragraph 10 (e) of the Convention's Schedule. In performance of its depositary function, the United States, in a circular note dated June 11, 2001, informed the parties to the Whaling Convention of Iceland's action. On July 22, 2001, at the 53rd meeting of the International Whaling Commission, the Commission decided (by a vote of 19 in favor, none opposed, 3 abstentions and 16 states not participating) not to accept Iceland's reservation. A subsequent vote of the Commission decided to continue to recognize Iceland as an observer (by a vote of 18 in favor, 16 opposed and 4 abstentions).  
On May 14, 2002, Iceland deposited another instrument of adherence to the Whaling Convention and the 1956 Protocol thereto which contains a reservation to Paragraph 10 (e) of the Convention's Schedule identical to the reservation Iceland had included in the instrument of adherence it deposited on June 8, 2001. Included in this instrument is a statement which reads as follows from the English translation provided by Iceland:  
Notwithstanding the aforementioned reservation, the Government of Iceland will not authorize whaling for commercial purposes by Icelandic vessels while progress is being made in negotiations within the International Whaling Commission on the Revised Management Scheme. This does not apply, however, in case of the so-called moratorium on whaling for commercial purposes, contained in paragraph 10 (e) of the Schedule, not being lifted within reasonable time after the completion of the Revised Management Scheme. Under no circumstances will whaling for commercial purposes be authorized in Iceland without a sound scientific basis and an effective management and enforcement scheme.  
The depositary communicated Iceland's action to the members of the International Whaling Commission attending its 54th meeting in Shimonoseki, Japan. On May 20, 2002, the Commission decided (by a 25-20 vote) to uphold the Chairman's ruling that he was bound by the decisions not to accept Iceland's reservation and to recognize Iceland as an observer which were taken at the 53rd meeting of the International Whaling

Commission.

On October 10, 2002, Iceland deposited another instrument of adherence to the Whaling Convention and the 1956 Protocol thereto which contains a reservation to Paragraph 10 (e) of the Convention's Schedule identical to the reservation Iceland had included in the instruments of adherence to the Convention it deposited on June 8, 2001 and May 14, 2002. Included in this instrument is a statement which reads as follows from the English translation provided by Iceland:

Notwithstanding this [reservation], the Government of Iceland will not authorize whaling for commercial purposes by Icelandic vessels before 2006 and, thereafter, will not authorize such whaling while progress is being made in negotiations within the International Whaling Commission on the Revised Management Scheme. This does not apply, however, in case of the so-called moratorium on whaling for commercial purposes, contained in paragraph 10 (e) of the Schedule, not being lifted within reasonable time after the completion of the Revised Management Scheme.

Under no circumstances will whaling for commercial purposes be authorized in Iceland without a sound scientific basis and an effective management and enforcement scheme.

The depositary communicated Iceland's action to the members of the International Whaling Commission attending its Fifth Special Meeting in Cambridge, United Kingdom on October 14, 2002. In a challenge vote to the Chairman's ruling that he was bound by the decisions not to accept Iceland's reservation and to recognize Iceland as an observer, taken at the 53rd Meeting of the Commission, the Commission decided (by a 19-18 vote) not to uphold that ruling.

By note dated May 19, 2003, and received on June 4, 2003, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iceland communicated its views regarding the objection by Sweden to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002. The note from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iceland reads in relevant part:

"The . . . Note [from the Embassy of Sweden] states that the objection by the Government of Sweden shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Iceland and Sweden. However, the Note also contains the following conclusion: 'The Convention enters into force in its entirety without Iceland benefiting from its reservation.'

"This conclusion is without foundation in international law. According to Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which reflects customary international law, '[w]hen a State objecting to a reservation has not opposed the entry into force of the treaty between itself and the reserving State, the provisions to which the reservation relates do not apply as between the two States to the extent of the reservation.'

"Accordingly, the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling is in force between Iceland and Sweden with the exception of paragraph 10 (e) of the Schedule attached to the Convention, to which the reservation of Iceland relates."

- <sup>10</sup> By note dated December 6, 2002, and received on February 5, 2003, Italy objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002. The objection by Italy states in relevant part: ". . . that Iceland, because of its reservation, may not be regarded as a party to the Convention nor a member of the IWC."
- <sup>11</sup> By a note dated February 6, 1959, to the Secretary of State, the Japanese Ambassador gave notice of Japan's withdrawal from the Convention, to be effective June 30, 1959. The Japanese Ambassador informed the Secretary of State by a note dated June 29, 1959, that "the Government of Japan hereby cancels the above notice of withdrawal."
- <sup>12</sup> By note dated February 10, 2003, and received on February 14, 2003, Mexico objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002. The objection by Mexico states in relevant part: ". . . because of its reservation, Iceland will not be regarded as a party to the Convention, nor as a member of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), insofar as Mexico is concerned."
- <sup>13</sup> By note dated February 13, 2003, and received on March 24, 2003, the Department of Foreign Relations of the Principality of Monaco objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.

- <sup>14</sup> The notification of adherence by the Netherlands states that the Convention and the 1956 Protocol will apply to the Kingdom in Europe.

Declaration received February 16, 1982, from Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that the application of the Convention and 1956 Protocol is extended to the Netherlands Antilles. The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated January 9, 1986, which reads as follows:

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to request the Department’s attention for the following with respect to the Department’s capacity of depositary of [the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling].

“Effective January 1, 1986 the island of Aruba – formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles – obtained internal autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consequently the Kingdom of The Netherlands as of January 1, 1986 consists of three countries, to wit: the Netherlands proper, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

“Since the abovementioned event concerns only a change in internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of The Netherlands, and as the Kingdom as such, under international law, will remain the subject with which treaties are concluded, the aforementioned change will have no consequences in international law with regard to treaties concluded by the Kingdom, the application of which (treaties) were extended to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba.

“These treaties, thus, will remain applicable for Aruba in its new status as autonomous country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands effective January 1, 1986.

“Consequently the [Convention] to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party, and which [has] been extended to the Netherlands Antilles will as of January 1, 1986 apply to all three countries of the Kingdom of The Netherlands.

“The Embassy would appreciate if the other Parties concerned would be notified of the above.

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurance of its highest consideration.”

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows: “The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

“With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

“These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

“The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting ‘the Caribbean part of the Netherlands’. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements.”

By note dated February 12, 2003, and received on February 26, 2003, the Netherlands objected to the reservation contained in Iceland’s instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.

- <sup>15</sup> By note dated April 17, 2003, and received on April 23, 2003, the Embassy of New Zealand communicated the position of the Government of New Zealand regarding the reservation contained in Iceland’s instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002. The note reads in relevant part as follows:

“It is the view of the Government of New Zealand that the reservation is not permitted by the Convention. Further, the Government of New Zealand considers that the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is without legal effect. Accordingly, New Zealand does not accept the Convention as being in force between New Zealand and Iceland.”

<sup>16</sup> The Norwegian adherence applies to the Convention as amended by the 1956 Protocol.

The Norwegian Ambassador informed the Secretary of State by a note dated September 23, 1960, that "the continued adherence of the Norwegian Government to the Convention is dependent upon the following conditions being fulfilled: 1) that the Government of the Netherlands adheres to the Convention, 2) that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics maintains its pledge of November 1958 to limit the catch of the Soviet expeditions' share of the total quota established by the International Whaling Commission to 20 percent annually for a seven year period, 3) that an agreement is reached within reasonable time on the division of the remaining 80 percent of the total quota between Norway, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Norwegian Government at the same time wishes to emphasize the vital importance of reaching an agreement between the countries engaged in Pelagic Whaling in Antarctic Waters on an International Inspection System for the observance of the regulations drawn up by the International Whaling Commission."

By a note dated December 29, 1961, to the Secretary of State, the Norwegian Ambassador gave notice of Norway's withdrawal from the Convention, to be effective June 30, 1962.

A note was received on June 6, 1962, from the Norwegian Ambassador, canceling the notification of withdrawal dated December 29, 1961.

By note dated March 25, 2003, and received on March 26, 2003, the Royal Norwegian Embassy communicated the position of the Norwegian Government regarding Iceland's membership in the International Whaling Commission. The note reads in relevant part as follows:

"The position of the Norwegian Government is that the competent body of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) has already made a decision with regard to Iceland's adherence to the IWC, with binding effect for all IWC Parties, and in accordance with the principle of Art. 20 Para. 3 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969. The decision of the 5th Special Meeting of the IWC on 14 October 2002 to accept Iceland's adherence obliges all IWC Members to fully recognize Iceland as a Member of the IWC with such reservations as have been made, and Norway will consider any and all objections to this decision to be without legal consequence.

"The Government of Norway undertakes to act in accordance with the said decision, and will oppose attempts to question its legitimacy."

<sup>17</sup> Ratification by Chile includes the reservation that none of the provisions of the Convention could affect or restrict the sovereign rights of Chile in its Maritime Zone of 200 miles.

By a note dated May 27, 1983, from the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, a formal objection was placed on record to the statement made by Peru on June 18, 1979, on ratifying the Convention.

By note of March 1, 1984, from the British Ambassador, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that it "considers that the claim by the Government of Peru that Peru exercises unrestricted sovereignty and jurisdiction to a limit of two hundred miles off its coasts has no validity under international law."

By note dated March 5, 2003, and received on March 11, 2003, Peru objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.

<sup>18</sup> By note dated May 15, 2003, and received on June 16, 2003, the Government of Portugal objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002. The note reads in relevant part as follows:

"When paragraph 10 (e) of the schedule was adopted (1982), Iceland was a party to the Whaling Convention and did not present any objection to it, as it could have done within the 90-day deadline and under the procedures set forth in Art. V. paragraph 3, of the Convention.

"Portugal considers that the reservation is not compatible with the object and purpose of the Whaling Convention and therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Iceland with respect to paragraph 10 (e) of the Schedule attached to the Convention.

"Nevertheless, it is our understanding that the remainder of the Convention may [enter] into force between

Iceland and Portugal.”

- <sup>19</sup> By note of June 25, 1992, the Embassy of the Russian Federation in London informed the International Whaling Commission that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling is continued by the Russian Federation and that the name "The Russian Federation" should be used.
- <sup>20</sup> By note dated March 13, 2003, and received on March 17, 2003, the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.
- <sup>21</sup> Solomon Islands deposited an instrument of adherence to the Convention on July 18, 1985. By note dated November 9, 1989, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Solomon Islands gave notice of withdrawal from the Convention. The withdrawal became effective June 30, 1990. An instrument of adherence was received on May 10, 1993, from the Solomon Islands.
- <sup>22</sup> By a note dated June 12, 1979, the Ambassador of Sweden gave notice of the decision of the Swedish Government to adhere to the Convention. The Ambassador's note was received by the United States Government on June 15, 1979.

By note dated November 26, 2002, and received on November 27, 2002, the Government of Sweden objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.

- <sup>23</sup> By note dated December 5, 2002, and received on December 16, 2002, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.
- <sup>24</sup> By circular note dated May 27, 2003, the United States of America, in its capacity as a party to the Convention, objected to the reservation contained in Iceland's instrument of adherence deposited on October 10, 2002.